Some Instances of Their Destructive Power and Some of the Little Damage They Do.

A battle is full of inconsistencies, stray bullet seems to deviate from its course to strike down a general of brigade, while a battery plays upon a regiment for an hour without killing a dozen men. A volley of musketry may strike down scores of men at one point while a like volley delivered at even closer range at another point does not make a single victim. The shell which killed Rosecrans' chief of staff at Stone River flew on and exploded in the mids of a marching column and did no further that same battle Gen injury. Hazen had half a dozen men killed beside him, and he escaped without a scratch One gun may fire for an hour and ac complish nothing; the very first missil from another may work tremendous in-

In the great fight in Albemarle Sound, when the Federal gun-boat Sassacus attacked the Confederate ram Albemarle, the latter fired seven or eight shots which inflicted no damage, Sha then fired one, a rifled shell, which crushed through the side of the gunboat, entered her starboard boiler, and killed two, wounded one and scalded seventeen or eighteen men, while the damage to the boat was several hundred

In the second bombardment of Fort Fisher a shell from the Federal gun boat exploded in the midst of a group. One soldier had two buttons cut from his coat, another had his hat dashed off and a third had his canteen shot away, and yet the only damage inflicted from one shell was more than had occurred from the previous 200 missiles.

During one of the monitor bombard ments of Fort Sumpter (August 17) Commander Rogers took the Catskil into the fight. She was hit about twenty times without having a man wounded or suffering any serious injury, when, as she was about to steam away, a shot struck the top of the pilot-house, and the flying nuts and iron splinters killed the commander and his paymaster and wounded the two pilots. At a later date the iron-clad Wechawken fired a shell into Fort Moultrie which dismounted one gun, broke off the muzzle of another, knocked down several feet of wall, and killed sixteen and wounded twelve men. At a later hour in this fight a Confederate lieutenant was hurled a distance of fifty feet by the explosion of a shell, and yet his only injury was the direct result of the fall. While men to the right and left and behind him were killed and wounded, he flew through the air in the company of the iron splinters and was untouched.

During the bombardment of Fort Henry a shot from a gun sighted by Gen, Tilghman himself at the Federal gunbout Essex broke through her plates with an awful crash, killed one man and wounded two, and entered the middle boiler. The results were most disastrous. Of the entire crew not more than ten escaped a scalding, and many were literally steamed to death. The one thought was to escape from the terrible steam, and every one who could get out of the trap jumped overboard and left the vessel to float out of action. Had the Essex been two feet nearer to or further from the fort the accident could not have happened. A delay of three or four seconds in loading and firing the gun would have prevented it. She could have been struck fifty times without inlicting a tenth of the damage done by

In the gun-boat fight before Memphis five shot were thrown away for every one that hit. The fight was brought on rather sooner than expected by either side, and the boats had to maneuver with a strong current. The Federal craft Benton fired five or six shots which missed, and followed them with another which crashed into the Beauregard, entered her boiler and placed her helpless. Hardly any of her crew escaped scalding, and the same shot killed and wounded several men before striking the Just another such lucky shot struck the steam chest of the Little Rebel and took her out of the fight, While 150 or 200 shot were fired during the fight, the two missiles mentioned had rauch to do with winning the vic-

At least one of the great shells thrown from the Federal gun-boats in Turkey Bend at the battle of Malvern Hill was yet lying within half a mile of the Malvern farm house in the spring of 1882. A few failed to explode, and this was one of them. Perhaps there was no other instance in war where the navy helped the army out so successfully. From the signal station at the Malvern house the little flags directed the gun boats two miles away just where to throw their ponderous projectiles to do the most The lower road to Riehmond was under the fire of these guns, and troops coming down that way were thrown into great confusion by the bursting shells, but it was over in the woods on the Crews farm that they played the greatest havoc. Here Magrader was massing his troops as they came up. They were perfectly safe from the shells flung at perfectly safe from the shells flung at them by the field artillery on the plateau, but there was no escape from the screaming monsters which came whirling through the air from James River and dropped into the forest with terrific

While the number of men killed and wounded were small, the effects of the fire were felt throughout a whole corps The fall of a single shell would destroy the alignment of a whole brigade, and it has been asserted on both sides that the work of the gun-boats delayed the Confederate attack for more than an hour, and that hour was priceless to McClellan. One of the unexploded shells, after iying on the battle-ground for over three years, was finally loaded into a cart by three or four colored men to be taken to Richmond and sold to the junk dealer. While en route the mule ran away, and as the shell tumbled about it exploded, The difference between the wreck of the The difference between the wreck of the mule and the wreck of the cart could casily be distinguished, but both were left where the explosion hurled them.

In December, 1863, the English schooner Ringdove attempted to run into Indian River, Florida. The Federal

bark Roebnek was on blockade duty and beaded the schooner off and gave chase. After a long run the Roebnek came near enough to use her guns, and one single solid shot settled the question of capture. This shot was fired from a low gun. It just grazed the stern rail of the schooner, killed the man at the wheel, destroyed the steering apparatus, and then struck the main mast and brought it down with all sail. The schooner was rendered a hopeless wreck in less than a single minute and by one single shot. Her crew of five or six men rushed below and left the vessel to take care of herself, and before the Roebuck could come up the prize had run herself aground. The shot which created all the mischief was found in the water

In December, 1863, while the Federal gunboat Marblehead, carrying six guns to a broadside, was lying in Stone River she was opened on one morning at daylight by six or seven pieces of heavy artillery from the bank. For fifteen or twenty minutes there was a sharp fight, and while it seemed certain that the vessel would have to haul down her flag or go to the bottom a lucky shot changed the whole outlook in a moment, An eleven inch shell from the Marblehead fell between two of the Confederate guns, dismounted one, killed nearly all crew of the other and killed or wounded eight infantrymen lying in support. During the confusion caused by the sudden disaster the gun-boat increased her steam until able to slip her anchor and maneuver, and after that she was more than a match for the attacking force. Her fire was so rapid and accurate that the Confederates left part

In March, 1864, six Federal vessels ascended the Ouachita River, which empties into the Red, to a small town called Trinity. The Confederates had quite a force of infantry here, together with several 32-pounders and some lighter artillery. The whole fleet were abreast of the town, and preparations were making to land, when a heavy artillery fire was opened on two of the over forty guns, all firing right into the town at rifle range. The fire was con-tinued for a quarter of an hour before there was any constation, and the results were appulling.

of the battery in position when they

The Confederate artillery in the town had come up only a few minutes before the arrival of the fleet, and therefore no time had been given the citizens to seek shelter outside. Of the sixty or more houses in the place only one or two escaped that furious cannonade. With the first crash of the guns woman and children started for shelter. The only lace of safety was the river bank. seh the town the guns were elevated. hus making the water's edge the safest belter for miles around.

The effect of some of the projective was amazing. One solid shot struck the somer of a frame house near the upper floor joists and tore away so much of it that one standing on the street could look into the upper bedroom. This shot glanced across the street into a yard and rolled to the door-steps of a house on which two or three women were standing. A shell entered a dwelling near a window, fore its way through three partitions, demolished a bedstead and in its explosion tore out half the second floor and a great part of the roof, and yet a woman and three children who were

cronched in a bedroom were unburt.

Seven or eight infantrymen sought helter behind a cooper shop. A shell entered the building just under the eaves, exploding as it struck, and twothirds of the roof was carried away. Every man behind it was more or less severely wounded by the flying splinters. In a house in which an old man was ill, a shell penetrated the roof, alighted on a bed upstairs, and in its explosion it tore away one end of the building and most of the roof and threw the house off the blocks on which it rested. The sick man was covered with dust and splinters, but did not receive a scratch. Another building in which a mother and five or six children were imprisoned had a solid shot pass into and out of it, without injury to any one, while a barn near by in which was a span of mules and a wagon was literally blown away. At the attack on Fort Morgan Mod

Bay, in 1864, a rifle-shell struck the Federal sloop Oneida square on her orond-side near the water-line. The shell broke away her chain armor, crushed through her heavy planks, penetrated the boiler and exploded inside, boiler was torn to pieces, half the crew fatally scalded, and nearly every man aboard was knocked down and stroned. The men returned to their guns while yet the steam was so hot that legs and arms were blistered. They had not yet recovered from the explosion when an other shell broke through and exploded in the cabin, entting the titler ropes knocking down all the bulkheads, and destroying every breakable thing in that part of the ship. Within five minutes a third shell crushed into the Oneida and started a fire on top the magazine. The flames were put out by the crew without a ding to the confusion, and a signal brought the Galena alongside to take er in tow. Something of the admirable discipline of a naval vessel, even when in dire distress, may be found in the fact that the Oneida fired away in this action eighty-eight shot, shell and rounds of canister, M. Quad.

The Editor and the Burglar.

Once upon a time an editor awoke in he night to find a burglar hunting through all the pockets of his clothes. "What means this unseemly intruion?" asked the editor, rising upon his

"I am in search of money," replied he burglar, as he turned the last pocket uside out, "but, alas! I fear I have got ato the wrong house. I have found sothing but a bit of a lead pencil and a icket to a magical gift show. With ronr permission, I will retire as I come."
"One moment," said the editor. "I

to not think you are a subscriber to my paper. Allow me to call your attention to its superior features. All the local news—a carefully-selected miscellany— impartial editorial discussions of the eading questions—a household department that will delight your wife—a religons department that will direct the vayward steps of the wicked to the straight and narrow path—no objection able advertisements inserted, and only \$2 a year, strictly in advance. I shall be glad to enter your name on my list. You doubtless know that every man bould support his local press,

"I am glad you have called my attenion to this matter," said the burglar, 'and I will subscribe. Here are \$2 and ay address on the bureau. You are a

"Yes," replied the editor, "I never aiss an opportunity to push trade." "Nor I either," said the burglar, "and herefore I will steal the \$2 I have just aid you for subscription."

And pocketing the bill, the burglar dimbed out of the window and slid down the lightning rod,

A SLIDE. -In Marshfield, Oregon, Mr. Samuel Wright and Mr. George H. Wil iams had built a frame house on a hill side for their two families, numbering ten persons. Its underpinning fell out on the evening of November 8th, and the house slid down the hill as they were eating their first supper in it. The cooking stove fell on Mrs. Wright, and some minutes elasped before she was extricated. She was shockingly burned. Mrs. Williams's daughter also was badly burned. The others were not hurt. The iouse was wrecked.

Human foresight often leaves its proudest possessor only a choice of evils.

GENTLEMANLY BURGLARS.

OF THEM PICKED OUT OF A VERY LARGE BATCH.

Rogues Who Ape the Ways of Fashionable Lile and for a Time Live in Clover.

(From the New York Hour.) In the play of the "Silver King" cultivated gentleman of distinguished appearance, who has the entree of many 'swell" houses, is known to his business sociates as "Captain Spider," and i salled from a delightful party at "Lady Blanche Somebody's" to pick the lock of a safe, and, incidentally, to shoot the afe owner. He is afterward seen taking is ease in a tastefully furnished country villa, and is heard telling his charming and expensively attired wife that his possessions are the results of his pa-tience and industry. The critics declared the character untrue to life, hough why they should have done so is not clear, for, between the gentlemanly cracksman and a great many other perous, not always gentlemanly, who, through methods that law is still too imperfect to obstruct, take all that a man ms without giving anything in return, the difference is not great enough to be The burglar who was shot a few nights

ago at Woodside, New Jersey, by a gen-tleman whose house he had entered without first observing the trifling formality of ringing the bell, was evidently of the "Captain Spider" class, but he had improved upon his models so far as to ave no associates. He appears to have dressed well, conducted himself with propriety in his limited social relations, d had no bad personal habits. He did not live in the fashionable quarter of the city, but there were prudential reasons for that; a man cannot live and move in fashionable circles without exciting much curiosity as to his financial resources, among managing mothers and sagacious fathers. Spider fell because he had confederates, for thieves are bound to fall out sooner or later, even if they are as safe from the law's threats as if they stole nothing but railroads,

But no dangerous character seems to

have known the Woodside burglar, even

by sight; neither did the police know

him, although there is nothing strange about this, for did not Porter, of late on trial for murder, and his Irving go for months unmolested to and from a charming residence on the outskirts of Brooklyn? At every ferry there are plenty of policemen, and detectives are supposed to be there too; the portraits of Irving and Porter were in the "Rogues' Gallery," which every officer in Brooklyn and New York is supposed to have in his mind's eye; yet, for a long time Porter and Irving safely ran the gauntlet of the officers at the ferries, in the streets and on the cars, and were captured only after being seen in company with other criminals, who, being more common, were better known, Their home was found to be luxuriously furnished; the grounds were tastefully "laid out" and planted, and on the lawn the gentlemen and their wives were frequently seen playing croquet and lawn tennis. There is no possible legal or moral objection to a burglar and his family playing fashionable out-of-door games; indeed, the community could rell afford to support such people, if it could also pledge them to devote their entire attention to croquet and lawn tennis. The only strange thing about the Porter-Irving set is that they were entirely unknown to their neighbors

and the police, and there was none to molest them or make them afraid, Among other well-known "gentlemen" whose doings were not regulated by a law-abiding spirit was the forger Gray, whose financial operations, on the basis of names not written by the men who owned them, were the wonder and terror of many bankers in America and Europe. Gray was fond of other people's company as well as their money, and he never failed to be prominent in society wherever he might be. He married well, although it is said he married too frequently, and at one time he even be-came a Magistrate in his English home, His last capture and incarceration may be traced more to his social proclivities than to any lack of shrewdness on his own part, for he was so well known b sight to thousands of intelligent people that when once described hundreds of acquaintances recognized him by the

New York has bad its share-more than ts share, some people insist -of gentle manly criminals. One prepossessing young man, not of bad family, was a few years ago accused of "making his expenses" by sequestrating silver spoons and forks at evening parties; others have been known to rifle the pockets of overcoats left in gentlemen's dressingcoms at large private entertainments I'wo or three are believed to have carned pleasing incomes by appropriating brie-

brac during the course of evening calls. The qualifications of a successful gentlemanly thief are not necessarily numerous. Any man without regular means of support and with an unvarying

antipathy to work comes naturally by the willingness to steal; he then merely lacks opportunity, and this he can find in a hundred ways if he happens to be in society. Pawnbrokers' shops are as numerous as churches, so the booty may be disposed of easily. If any single article brings but little money, the temporary owner is the consolation of knowing that it cost nothing, and that plenty more may be had at the same price. The case and success with which stealing may be followed as a livelihood by young men who have "the run" of the best private residence should suggest to some fashionable circles the advisability of looking more carefully into the credentials of gentlemen with out visible means of support. Of course, when any youth of good family is de tected in the act of appropriating the property of others the plea of "kleptomania" will have to be accepted, but there is no harm in knowing in time who the kleptomaniacs are.

A Good Choice.

One morning, some time since, a party who were summering at a wellknown country place were grouped on one of the piazzas of the hotel. In course of conversation the remark was made that if Mrs. Margery, who was a confirmed invalid, should die, her husband would likely marry again.

A little daughter of Mrs, Margery, a child of about eight years, chanced to be within hearing, greatly to the consternation of the speaker, who feared her remark might have been overheard. Her anxiety in the child's behalf was more than equalled by her surprise when the little girl joined the group and said, "If papa should marry again, I am sure he will make a good choice.

RELIGIONS.—The Cenaus shows there are in the country 10,500,000 Protestant and 6,832,000 Roman Catholic commun-

THE PRATRIE KING.

THE PUMA OF THE WESTERN PLAIN A Stirring Picture of His Preparations for a Feast-The Wild Horse.

(From the Detroit Free Press.1 Look out! There is a gurgle-a grow a warning of danger which sends the chills creeping over you, and from the high grass springing up around the skeleton furthest away a head is lifted into view. It is the head of the Ameri can lion-the puma of the plains! glassy eyes are watching you-its yellow fangs work as if they were tearing your flesh! Is he cronching for a spring? Has he been waiting and watching for this last half hour?

Now there is a whine of hunger and

pain, and as you watch for that horrible head to be rused again a tawny form creeps out of its hiding-place and pulls itself out upon the short grass and into the full glare of the sunshine. So-ho! The king is a cripple! He is dragging a shoulder and leg after him as he moves and he is willing to vacate without s

Now you have the mystery. The key is five miles up the valley, where you see that band of wild horses coming down at a round trot. The king has had a fat thing of it. The grove was his palace. That big cottonwood with his claw marks by the hundred was his throne. The wild horses came here to drink, and his royal highness has feasted as becomes a king. A fat horse on the grass-a spring at his heels - no one to molest him at his meals or during his slumbers-who wouldn't be a nabob?

These skeletons are clean-picked. That proves much. It was weeks ago that the last horse was borne to the ground in a terrific struggle for life. He did not save himself, but be inflicted such damage that his royal highness has been a plebian cripple ever since. Pain and hunger have made him whine and beg, and the coyotes have dared to invade his realto and graw at the bones within a hundred feet of his bed. In his strength they feared and respected him; in his distress they mock him and exhibit con-

The palace of his royal highness has been invaded, and he must go. He who has never shown mercy can expect none The forest will give him a hiding-place if not food and drink, and he will drag himself across that weary stretch of grass to secure a cover. He moves dowly. Every foot of progress give him pain, and at every ten feet he pause and looks back and seems to wonder if it would not be more in keeping with his record to limp back and have it out with the invader. Let him alone and watch the horses.

The whole band have halted. Every head is up, every nostril is sniffing th air, and every eye is watching the crippled king as he slowly increases his distance from shelter. He is growling and complaining, and has eyes only for you. Now he hobbles on three legs, uttering short barks—now he draws himself along on his belly and growls as if he had victim within reach of his fangs.

Watch the horses! They stand stock still, every head thrust out and every ye marking off the distance between th erippled king and the grove. In a quar-ter of an hour there is half a mile of open ground between the first cottonwood and the spot where the fugitive has balted for a long look backward. He has turned his face toward the forest, when there is a sudden movement among the horses. The band divides. A portion rush to the right to cut off etreat to the grove-the rest bear treight down upon the king. He hears the rush of feet—he mises his head for ne swift glance, and then there is a roar f mingled defiance and despair.

His royal highness is cornered, his cape cut off. He makes a dozen bounds orward, forgetting for the instant his roken shoulder, and then he halts and aces the rush, whining, begging, growlg a coward in the face of the ward? No! He weakened in the first noment of despair, but now his courage turns and he roars defiance, ast die it shall be the death of a king, Watch the horses! They have

ormed a circle about him and are closing -not with a rush, but slowly and squettishly-pawing at the carthnorting in alarm—tossing their heads o distract his attention. But for his ourt the king would ride away upon one f their backs. He settles down in the rass-his eyes glare-his tail move pervonsly-his claws dig into the sodook out for him!

The circle is not fifty feet from him when the advance suddenly ceases, and a stout, rangy stallion, whose muscles tand out in ridges and whose eyes are wighter than stars, steps out alone. He the king of the wild horse band, is king against king. He looks straight into the eyes of the crouching beast as he advances, and every nerve in 1 muscle is playing with excitement. Step! step! step! Look out! That growl means blood! The eyes of the crippled king take on a greener glare-the claws

dig deeper—there he springs! FREDERICK ZINSSER, A RESIDENT OF Connecticut, had an unpleasant experience during a recent visit to his old home in Germany, from which he has jus returned. Within a few days after hi arrival there he was taken into custori by the military authorities for service i the army. He produced naturalization papers, showing nineteen years' residence in the United States, and that he was a citizen of this country, but the anthorities refused to accept them, Finally, after being in uniform two days, he accepted the alternative of paying a sum of money in lieu of service and was released. He says he will never revisit his old home.

ANY POOL OUGHT TO KNOW IT.

Bill Breisford is a well-to-do farmer of De Witt county, Ill. He was a wit-ness one day in court. The bantering lawyer in cross-examining asked Brelsford if he saw the defendant wounded in the fracas. "No," said Brelsford, "he was hurt in

the cornfield, Everybody laughed, but the lawyer, with perceptible warmth, continued by saying: "It seems that you don't understand what a fracas is; any fool ought to know that,"

"Yes, probaby any fool would, but what is it?" replied the witness. "Oh, never mind; it's a legal term we lawyers use. But tell the jury what you were doing when the fight occurred." "Snapping corn, sir." "And pray tell what you mean by

'sapping corn.'"
"Oh, it's a term we farmers use when we gather corn with the husk on; any fool ought to know that," The legal sharp quickly subsided amid a deafening roar of laughter.

As a part of the marriage ceremony in servia the bride has to hold a piece of sugar between her lips as a sign that she will speak little and sweetly during her married life. But how does the thing work when she a mother-in-law?

A MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

The Fate Which Overtook the "City of Bos-ton" Captain Murray's Ideas and Exten"-Captain Marray's Ideas and Ex-periences. A few years and, the City of Boston sailed from harbor, crowded with an expectant throng of passengers bound for a foreign

shore.

She never entered port.

The mysery of her untimely end grows deeper as the years increase and the Atlantic voyager, when the flerce winds how! around and danger is imminent on every hand, shudders as the name an i mysterious fate of that magnificent vessel are alluded to.

Our reporter, on a recent visit to New York, took lunch with Captain George Siddons Murray, on beard the Alaska, of the Guion line. Captain Murray is a man of stalwart build, well-knit frame and cheery, genual disposition. He has been a constant voyager for a quarter of a century, over half of that time laying be a in the trans-Atlantic for the continuation of the continuation.

yoyager for a quarter of a century, over half of that time having be n in the trans-Athantic service. In the course of the conversation over the well-spread table, the mystery of the City of Boston was alluded to.

"Yes," remarked the captain, "I shall never forget the last night we saw that ill-fated vessel. I was ender officer of the City of Antwerp. On the day we sighted the City of Boston a furious southeast hurricane set in. Both vessels labored hard. The sea seemed determined to sweep away every vestige of life. When day ended the gale did not abate, and everything was lashed for a night of unusual fury. Our good ship was turned to the south to avoid the possibility of icebergs. The City of Boston, however, und-subtedly went to the north. Her boats, life-preservers and rafts north. Her boats, life-preservers and rafts were all securely lashed; and when she went down, everything went with her, never to re-

appear until the sca gives up its dead."
"What, in your opinion, captain, was the cause of the loss of the City of Boston?" "The City of Limerick, in almost precisely the same latitude, a few days later, found the sea full of floating ice; and I have no doubt the City of Boston collided with the ice, and ank immediately.

Captain Murray has been in command of Captain Murray has been in command of the Alaska ever since she was just in commission, and feels just's proud of his noble ship. She carries the analys of passengers every year, and has greatly popularized the Williams & Guion line. Remarking upon the bronzed and healthy appearance of the captain, the reporter said that sea life did not seem to be a very great physical trial.

"No? But a person's appearance is not always a trustworthy indication of his physical condition. For seven years I have been in many respects very much out of sorts with

in many respects very much out of sorts with myself. At certain times I was so lame that it was difficult for me to move around. I sould scarcely straighten up. I did not know what the trouble was, and though I perwhat the toolbie was, and though I per-formed all my duties regularly and satisfac-torily, yet I feit that I might some day be overtaken with some serious pros-trating discreter. These troubles increased. I felt dull and then, again, shooting pains through my arris and limbs. Possibly the next day I would feel flushed and unaccount-ably uneasy and the day following chilly and desconded. This continued until last Dedespondent. This continued until last De-cember, when I was pro-trated soon after leading Queenstown, and for the remainder of the voyage was a helples, pitiful sufferer. In January last, a friend who made that voyage with me, wrote me a letter, urging me to try a new course of a treatment. I gindly a cepted his counsel, and for the last seven months have given thorough and busi-ness like attention to the re-overy of my natural health; and to-day, I have the groud sat sfaction of saying to you that the lame back the strange feelings, the sciatic rheumatism which have so long pursued me, have entirely dia quared through the blood purifying in-finences of Warner's Safe Rhesmatic Cure which entirely eradicated all rheumatic poison from my system. Indeed, to me, it seems that it has worked wonders, and I therefore most confully commend it." "And you have no trouble now in exposing

vourself to the winds of the Atlantics yourself to the winds of the Atlantice?

"Not the least. I am as sound as a bullet and I feel specially thunkful over the fact because their remaining and kidney disease is in the blood of my family. I was drea fully shocked on my last arrival in Liverpool to learn that my brother, who is a way thy China ten merchant, had suddenly died of Fright, disease of the kidneys, and consider myself externely forfunate in faving taken my trouble in time and before any more erious effects were possible."

The conversation dejited to other torsies.

The conversation dejit d to other topics, and as the writer watched the face before him, so strong in a line outlines and yet so gen at, and thought of the immmerable ebe nexposed, he mest netweek wished all who are suffering from the terrible rheumatic troubles now so common might know of cap-Murray's exteriore and the means by which he had been restored. Pain is a common thing in this world, but far too many endured it when they with a few suffered to the common thing in this world. But far too many endured the common thing in this world. it when they might ust as well avoid it. is a labe phrosoph, which teaches use to endure when we can just as readily avoid. So thou let the Learty captain of the Alaska, so that's the writer and so should all other think who desire happiness and a long life.

A Book,-At stations on Russian railroads there is a grievance book, in which the traveler may inscribe his wrongs in any language, and which is periodically read by the authorities. Whether re-suits follow the perusal is not stated.

THE Titusville correspondent of the Oil City Blizzard says : "Burglars seem to be operating in this city every night of late. The police are on the lookout, Self-preservation is the first law o nature even with policemen.

A Remedy for Lung Diseases. Dr. Robert Newton, late president of the Ecletic college, of the city of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, usel Dr. Wm Hall's Balam very extensively in his practice, as many of his patients, now living, and restored to health by the use of this invaluable medicine, can amply testify He alway a d that so good a respedy ought a sovereign remedy in all cares of lung discress. It cures consum tion, and has no equal for all pactoral complaints.

Life is good and life is fair, Love awaits thee everywhere.

Love is love's immortal prayer.

—Bayard Taylor.

Chappe | hands, face pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Cas-well, Hazard & Co., New York. Love is never lost. If not reciprocated it will flow back and soften and purify the

Pare Cod Liver Oil, from selected liver on York. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who lave once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

The deeper you hide anything the sooner you

Mothers, the best dressing for children's hair is Carboline, made from pure petroleum, thoroughly deodorized and delightfully perfumed. It makes the little one's hair soft, silky and glossy; it also eradicates dandruff.

No man who loves not the truth can love a woman in the grand way a woman ought to be loved.—George McDonald Wonder treads the heels of wonder, Sama

tan Nervine is quarant'd for nervous disorders. Modern education too often covers the nugers with rings, and at the same time cuts the sinews at the wrists, -Sterling.

"Samaritan Nervine cured my daughter of fits," said Juo, Murphy of Albany, Ohio,

In the month of May apple trees go a couring. Love is evermore father of poetry.

Mr. L. Ray, 44 Nostrand avenue, Bioeklyn. says Dr. Elmore's R. G. saved his life; four large bottles cured his dyspepsia, kidney and liver diseases, which six doctors had failed to help, and of which he expected to dis soon. A woman's heart, like the moon, is always changing; but there is always a man in it.

Try Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator and be onvinced that it can cure all billious disorders

The satchel muff of plush or fur is popular for misses in their teens and school girls. Gensum rives given up by doctors been cured by Piso's Cure. 25 cents.

Of all the paths leading to woman's love Pity's the straightest,—Fletcher.

Ladies' and children's Boots and Shoes cannot 'T'm not exactly engaged,' said Tilda Squeers but I'm going to be,"—Dickens,

THE MARKETS.

COTTON.

COTTON.

ATLANTA—Good middling let's, middling 10t's, strict low middling loc; low middling let's, strict good ordinary 10t's, tinges 15t's takes 865 byt.

NEW YORK—Cutten steady; middling uplands 10t's; middlings Orients 10t's.

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ATLANTA—Flour—Palent process \$2.0007.59; choice
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Grits 80 85 per barrel.

CINCINNATI.—Flour is quiet: family 84.5664 85
fancy 5e6 40. When is firmer: No. 2 red 1 0 6s1 06.

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ATLANTA Coffee Is firm and of advancing tendency, Rio Hydride, old Government Java 2008.
Segara Are very atsend and quiet, a andard A Signandate is white extra C Signandate is a segarate white company of the company of Tacher milk 75c. B ston butter 8; pearl opter 8c; X soda 55; X X do, 55; X X X do, 6c. Unity-secreted size 115c. M care 1-No, 3 bids 95c. 1-bids 52h; do, 42h; kits 50c; No, 21-2 bids, L. W., 60; kits 90c; No, 1-2 bids, L. W., 65c; kits 1-io, cap - 2 force 0.0 24 for caken. Can des-Full weight 1-le. Matches 160 per box 2 0.2 204 60; a00 6 00. oda in kegs, 4 l-3c; in boxes 52. Rice-655c.

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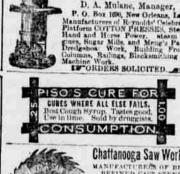
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BRADFORD, Pa., May 8, 1875.

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